

**Rare Global Food Trading Corp.**

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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1. **Executive Summary**

Rare Global Food Trading Corporation is a company which provides imported meat and seafood to clients. It was started in 2012 by then sole proprietor, Mr. Jude Atienza, who is now the president. Three years later, the sole proprietorship became a corporation. Located at Rm. 1209 Entrata Bldg., Crimson Hotel, Civic Drive, Filinvest Corporate City, Alabang, 1781, Muntinlupa, the company is currently made up of 5 co-owners, a secretary, and delivery personnels.

The company’s main service is to deliver various products of imported meat and seafood to different clients and establishments. Some of the notable meat and seafood products that they deliver are: black tiger, salmon, brisket, rib eye, and liver.

1. **Overview of the Business Process**

*This chapter presents the company’s business process and goals as an organization/department. Included in this chapter are the following items:*

* *Description of the company's existing process and business requirements*
* *Data requirements as part of the business process, including data that are captured, stored and generated (report formats should be placed in the Appendix)*
* *Existing software or tools used as part of the business process,*
* *Different roles in the business process*

***2.1 Existing Business Process***

Rare Global Food Trading Corporation provides meat and seafood products to various establishments. It orders meat and seafood from different suppliers, and delivers the products to its clients.

The process starts with receiving orders from customers via texts, phone call, email, or product order sheet. The orders are being placed in the delivery Excel sheet (see appendix C-3) with details such as client name, product name, quantity, order receiver, and due date of the order if it is specified. The company then checks its supply in warehouse by going through the inventory Excel sheet (see appendix C-1) or calling a warehouse personnel. If the warehouse has stocks, the company proceeds to delivery.

The company calls its supplier and relays order information based on client order if no supply is found in its inventory. Suppliers notify the company if delivery can be made. If yes, the company updates the order Excel sheet and places the order same day. The company calls its suppliers again if delivery cannot be made.

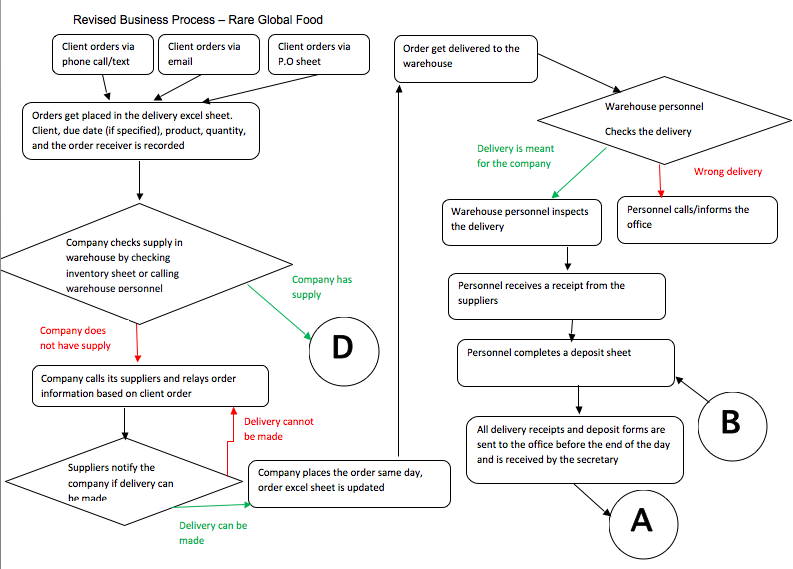
As the ordered products arrive at the warehouse, the warehouse personnel make sure if the delivery is correct. Warehouse personnel proceed to inspecting the delivery or they inform the office if the delivery is incorrect. The personnel receive a receipt from the suppliers after accepting the goods. They complete a deposit sheet (see appendix C-4) containing the details of the received goods. All delivery receipts and deposit forms are sent to the office before the end of the day and is handled by the secretary. The secretary updates inventory Excel sheet and delivery Excel sheet. There are two inventory Excel file; one for meat, one for seafood. She also moves the undelivered delivery to the next day.

For the delivery process, the company owners check what needs to be delivered during the day using the delivery Excel sheet. The owners designate and allot delivery of goods the delivery personnel. The products to be delivered are forwarded and and requested to the warehouse personnel. The warehouse personnel search, gather, prepare the goods for delivery, and fill up the withdrawal form (see appendix C-5). The withdrawal sheets are sent to the office before the end of the day. The secretary receives the sheets and updates the inventory Excel file.

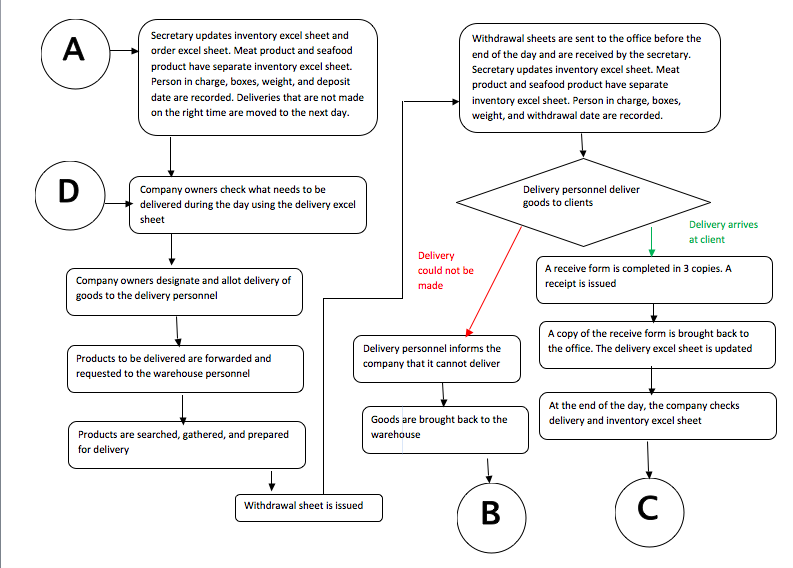
As the client receives the products, the client is asked to sign on a receive form (see appendix C-6) which comes in three copies. One copy of the receive form is given to the client. Other copies of the receive form are brought back to the office. The secretary keeps the forms and updates the delivery Excel sheet accordingly. When the delivery personnel are unable to delivery the goods to the clients, they inform the company owner and bring back the goods to the warehouse. The undelivered products are deposited again, and a deposit form is issued.

At the end of the day, the company checks delivery and inventory Excel file. It ensures that the withdrawal sheets match and reflect in the inventory and delivery Excel sheet. File entries are deleted if they match with the withdrawal sheet. If entries do not match, they are not deleted and are further inspected. The company confirms this with a monthly warehouse check.

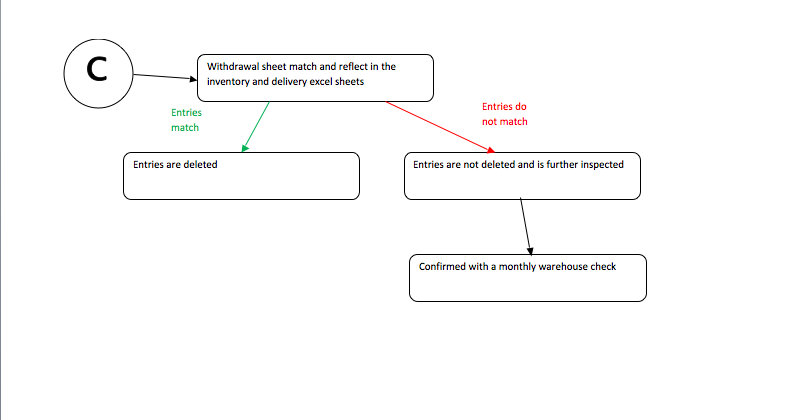
The business process can be visualized in the diagram shown in Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-3.



*Figure 2-1. Existing Business Process - Part 1*



*Figure 2-2. Existing Business Process - Part 2*



*Figure 2-3. Existing Business Process - Part 3*

***2.2 Data Requirements***

A deposit slip is a receipt like sheet that serves as the company’s form in storing a product in their warehouse. It contains information such as date, sheet control number, the name of products that was delivered to the warehouse, the total weight per product, the number of boxes per product, the total weight of the entire supply delivery, and the respective signatures of the warehouse checker and the client.

A withdrawal slip is a receipt like sheet that serves as the company’s form in removing a product in their warehouse. It contains information such as date, sheet control number, the name of products that is be withdrawn from the warehouse, the total weight per product, the number of boxes per product, special instructions, possibly some remarks, and the respective signatures of the warehouse checker and the client.

A receive form is sheet that the company provides to the client upon payment of the delivery. It contains information such as sheet number, date, receiver name, receiver TIN, receiver address, sum of payment in words, sum of payment in numerical form, possible a partial fulfillment of another payment, payment form(Cash or Check), bank account, and is signed by the authorized representative

A sales invoice form is sheet that the company provides to the client upon receiving of the ordered goods. It contains information such as sheet number, date, receiver name, receiver TIN, receiver address, PO number, quantity of goods, corresponding unit of measurement, items or products, unit price, total per product, total of the entire delivery, and is signed by the respective client representative.

***2.3 Existing Software or Tools***

The existing software that the company uses is excel sheets. They have a lot of different excel sheets for purposes such as meat inventories, seafood inventories, daily orders, and total orders. They don’t really use other softwares aside from Microsoft Excel. Sample order sheets can be viewed in Appendix C-1 to C-3.

***2.4 Roles in the Business Process***

Various employees are involved in the business process of Rare Global Food Trading Corp. The roles of these employees and their tasks are summarized in Table 2-1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Role | Description of Tasks |
| *President* | * *receives orders* * *checks the inventory* * *orders from the suppliers* * *records the orders* * *balances the inventory* * *writes the sales invoice* |
| *Managing Director* | * *receives orders* * *delivers the products to the clients* * *asks the clients to sign the receive form* * *orders from the suppliers* * *records the orders* * *balances the inventory* * *writes the sales invoice* |
| *Secretary* | * *handles the inventory* * *keeps all the forms (i.e. deposit, withdrawal, receive forms)* * *receives orders* * *records the orders* * *writes the sales invoice* |
| *Delivery personnel* | * *delivers the products to the clients* * *asks the clients to sign the receive form* |

*Table 2-1. Employee Roles and Tasks in RARE Global Food Trading Corp.*

1. **Problem Analysis**

This chapter presents the findings of the investigation on the organization’s needs and problems to be addressed by the software. This section will also provide the reader with a background of the organization which is the primary stakeholder of the system to be developed. The various users and stakeholders of the software are also presented here.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID**  **N#** | **Description**  What is the problem? | **Cause**  What causes the problem? | **Symptoms**  How do we know the problem exists? | **Impact**  Why is this important? What are the consequences? |
| 1 | Upon monthly warehouse check there are items unaccounted for. | There are different databases for many information or records the company keeps. | The user manually checks and balances the databases. | Productivity is not maximized and time is wasted. |
| 2 | Secretary is confused about the products and orders. | Manual inventory by using different excel files for orders, meats, and seafoods. | The secretary have different excel files for orders, meat, and seafood inventories. | This can lead to waste of time, mix ups, or confusions especially when large volumes of orders are made. |
| 3 | The company cannot instantly see the total quantity of products to be delivered per day. | There is no function that will count the total count per day in their excel sheet. | The user gets confused when he/she manually counts the orders. | This might confuse the users especially when counting a large volume of orders. Also, there is a possibility that they can miscount orders thus, may affect credibility and customer relation of the company. |

1. **Software Solution** 
   1. **Objectives**

The software aims to help the users to keep track of their orders and inventories instead of just using excel sheets.

The objectives of the software are as follows:

* To provide a facility for managing the inventories of products like meat and seafood;
* To provide a facility for tracking orders in a specific date;
* To provide a facility for viewing all the products and orders;
* To provide a facility for easily seeing total orders in a specific date;
* To provide a facility to update prices, products, and orders in the database.
* To provide a facility for managing transactions from orders to delivery;
  1. **Characteristics**

Reliability, usability, availability, integrity, security, maintainability, and portability are just some of the characteristics that the software must have. The software must be able to consistently perform according to its specifications and must be able to have little to no failures. It must also be easy to use and understand. It must also be available at all times. Data kept in the software database must be preserved especially when failure occurs. Users who have authorized access must be the only ones to be able to access, use, or modify any data kept in the software database. The ease of implementing changes or correcting deficiencies in the software must also be easy in such a way that the changes will still work in current or future computer configurations.

1. **User Stories**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **User Story #1:** The secretary will input a new order for the orders inventory to be updated. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. User receives a call, email, or text about an order. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user receives a call, email, or text regarding the details of an order. 2. The user will choose add an order. 3. The user will input necessary details such as client name, product, quantity, price, order receiver, due date, and other notes. 4. The system checks if the necessary fields are filled up. 5. The system adds the new order to the database. 6. The system displays that the order has been added. 7. The system will show the main menu. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The secretary was able to update the orders. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if the necessary fields are empty. 2. If it is not, the program will add the new order to the database. | |

|  |  |
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| **User Story #2:** The secretary will view the orders based on the delivery date to know how many of each product they will get from suppliers. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user will view the orders. 2. The user can enter the delivery date. 3. The system validates if there are any orders in the specified date. 4. The system displays the orders. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The secretary was able to view the orders. She will report and tell the owners how many products will be ordered from the suppliers. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if there are orders in the specified date. 2. If there are orders, display them all. | |

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| **User Story #3:** The secretary will add or subtract quantities of product in the inventory if either deposit or withdrawal slip is received to reflect the changes in products in the warehouse. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. User receives deposit or withdrawal slip. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user checks all the slips received. 2. The user will choose either to add or subtract to each product accordingly. 3. The user confirms the changes. 4. The system validates if the product quantity can be subtracted. 5. The system display that the inventory is updated. 6. The system asks the users if he/she wants to view the changes. 7. The system displays the main menu. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The secretary was able to update the inventory. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if the product quantity can be subtracted. 2. If it can be subtracted, the program will subtract. | |

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| **User Story #4:** The secretary will modify the prices to keep the prices in the database up to date. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. Owners decided to change the price of a product because of increasing costs. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user needs to change the price of a certain product. 2. The user will choose to modify the price of the product. 3. The user will input the new price. 4. The user confirms the changes. 5. The system will check if the price is valid. 6. The system displays that the product is updated. 7. The system asks the users if he/she wants to view the changes. 8. The system displays the main menu. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The secretary was able to update the price. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if the price field is not valid. 2. If it is not, the program will update the price of the product. | |

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| **User Story #5:** The secretary will delete the cancelled order to update the database. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. The secretary or owners received a call to cancel an order. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user received a call to cancel an order. 2. The user will choose to delete an order. 3. The user will view all pending orders with their order number. 4. The user will input the order number to be deleted. 5. The system will check if the order number is valid. 6. The system displays that the order is deleted. 7. The system displays the main menu. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The secretary was able to delete the order. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if the order number field is not valid. 2. If it is not, the program will delete the order. | |

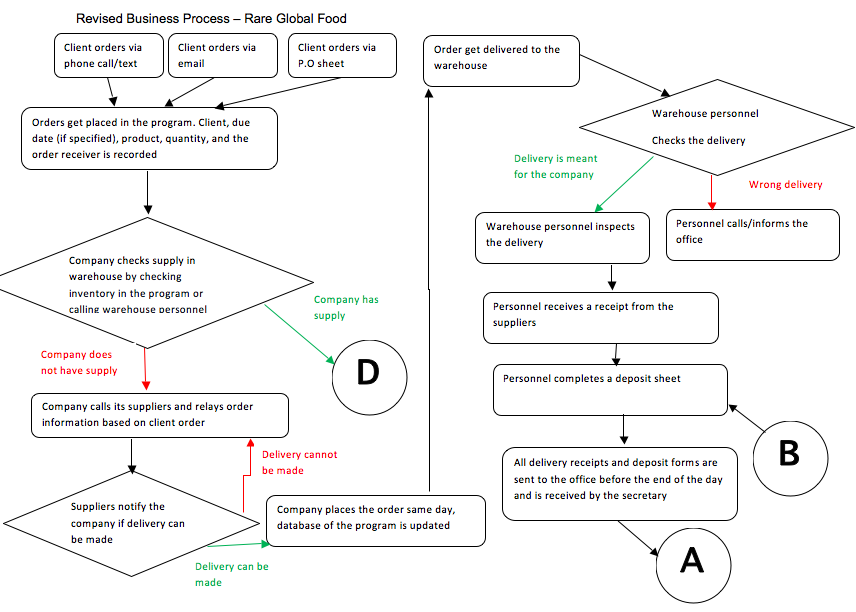
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **User Story #6:** The owners or secretary will view all the products in the inventory to balance it with the ones in the warehouse. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. The owners or secretary are scheduled to balance the inventory with the ones in the warehouse. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user is scheduled to balance the inventory with the ones in the warehouse. 2. The user will view all the products in the inventory. 3. The system will check if there are any products in the inventory. 4. The system will display all the products including meat and seafoods. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The owners or secretary was able to view all the products in the inventory and balance it with the ones in the warehouse. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if there are products in the inventory. 2. If there are products, display them all. | |

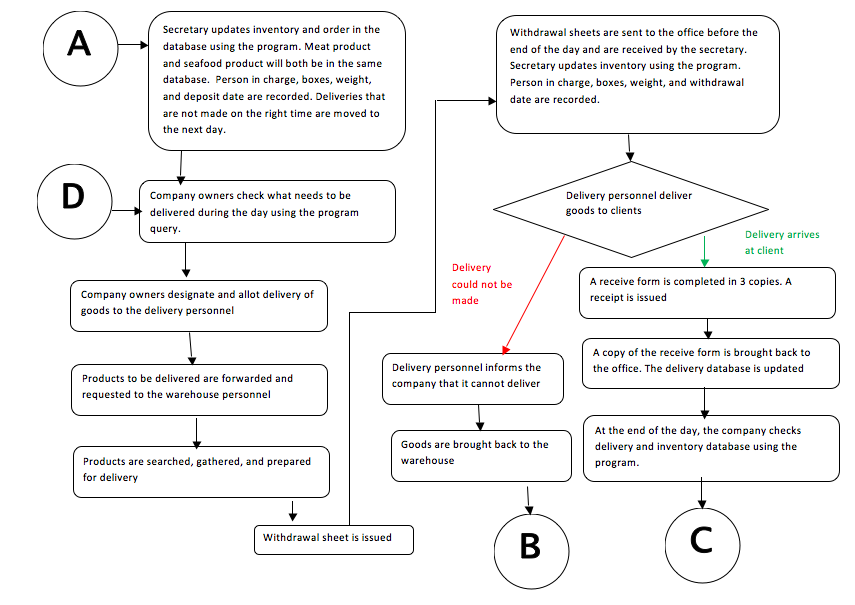
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **User Story #7:** The owners or secretary can search for a product to know its information. | |
| **Estimate (Days):** | **Priority:** |
| **Pre-condition:** The computer is working and running. The owners or secretary wants to search and know information of a product. | |
| **Scenario:**   1. The user wants to search and know information of a product. 2. The user types the product name. 3. The user searches the product. 4. The system will check if the input field is empty. 5. The system will check if there are any products based on the input in the inventory. 6. The system will display all the products and their information matching the product name inputted. | |
| **Post-condition:**  The owners or secretary was able to view all the products and their information that matches the product name inputted. | |
| **Acceptance Criteria:**   1. Check if the input field is empty. 2. If it is not, check if there are products matching the input. 3. If there are matches, display all the products and their information. | |

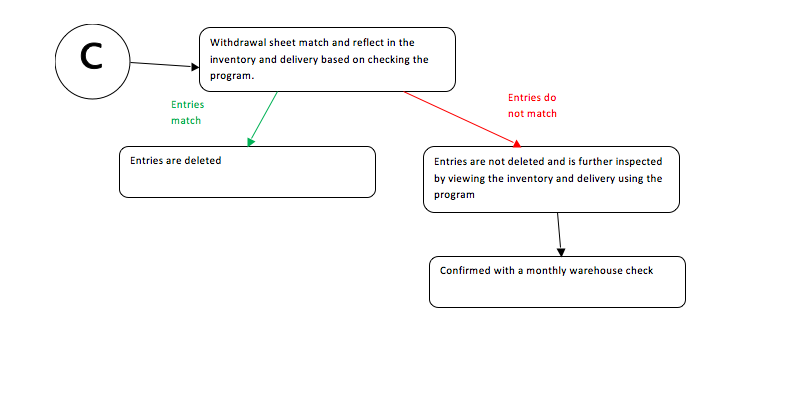
*This chapter presents the user stories included in the product backlog.This chapter presents the user stories included in the product backlog.*

**Appendix A – Improved Business Process**

*This chapter presents the improved business process when the proposed software solution is implemented. This visualizes how the software solution benefits or affects the current business process.*







**Appendix B – Interview Transcript**

Date of interview: January 23, 2016

**F** - JR Flores, Managing Director

**J** - Jude Atienza, President

**T** - Student Interviewer 1

**H** - Student Interviewer 2

**V** - Student Interviewer 3

H: Good morning, thank you for your time for this interview.

F: Sure no problem, let’s start.

H: So, could you give us an overview of your company?

F: So basically, what the company does is that we have suppliers and in turn, we supply imported meat and seafood in the form of six hundred products to establishments. We are dealing with fifty suppliers that supply us and then two hundred customers that we supply ourselves. As we are in food distribution, our products are meats (such as ribeye), seafood (such as salmon), chicken and whatever you eat usually in restaurants that are imported.

V: How does the process of ordering go?

J: For the orders, since the clients usually either calls us, sends a PO, or emails us on their orders, then from there we first call the warehouse if those are available if it is available then it just waits there for processing until the delivery date. If it isn’t available though, we go through our suppliers, asking who can deliver this product in this quantity, then we place the order.

T: What information do you usually gather for your business?

J: For the orders, we record the client, then who received the order, product, and quantity. the PO number is also recorded if we received the order via PO. And delivery date if the company has a requested date, otherwise we take it as a delivery two days later.

F: In the inventory system, when we get our supplies, we get the amount multiplied by the quantity to get the price. We record those figures in excel to mark that it exists in the inventory. Once the item is sold, we deliver, delete the entry from the excel file. That’s about it.

T: Can we get a sample copy of your inventory file?

F: We can provide that.

V: The inventory file has all the products in one file?

J: No, there is one excel file for the meat and another for seafood.

V: How does the process of inventory go about?

J: The suppliers drop the products off at our warehouse. We then supply the products to restaurants. But these suppliers, sometimes we get one product here one product there and ends up say, end ups here or the first supplier nag end up siya to everyone. Get it?

T: Where do you usually keep the record of inventory?

F: We keep a record sheet of our purchases from our suppliers. Do you guys need a copy of this? The warehouse staff keep track of two sheets, the deposit and withdrawal sheet. Deposit sheet tracks the arriving of products in the warehouse. Withdrawal sheet tracks the release of products from the warehouse.

T: So the warehouse people keep track of your inventory?

F: Ah yeah, they provide the sheet to eventually be turned in to the secretary. So she’s the one entering and tracking everything.

H: Who has the access to the excel file?

F: The secretary has access.

H: How many deliveries do you have in a day?

F: In a day, deliveries average at least ten, and a hundred per week.

T: Do you keep track of your deliveries? Do you also record it in an excel file?

F: Yeah, do you guys need a copy of that?

Interviewers: Sure. Haha.

F: Our secretary tracks everything now. So for example, there is delivery tomorrow. She writes an excel. She has the ability to select a date from the file, to show all the deliveries completed for that day.

J: I think we can check it out.

F: Yeah, just show them.

V: So upon delivery to your customers, do you get a receipt sheet?

F: Oh yeah. We have a sales invoice so they have a signed official receipt on the delivery day as proof.

J: We do the process of the official receipt manually. We don’t want it computerized.

**\*Shows receipt\***

J: Our inventory is by the kilos, by the boxes. So every box has around 25 to 30 kilos. The weight varies in different boxes however.

V: So how do you keep track for let’s say ung expired goods?

F/J: It says there. The production date.

V: Do you mark it somewhere?

J: It’s certainly there. But we don’t take it into record anymore. Because our products are fast moving. and then it’s good for three years before they expire. But you can put that in.

H: How does the customer order from you?

J: They call us. and then we forward the order to our secretary.

T: So your secretary also records it in an excel file?

J: Yea, there’s a delivery sheet. When a customer calls us, for example restaurant A calls us. We’ll tell our secretary, restaurant A orders 2 pieces of salmon with the date. The format as goes: date of order, the product, the date of delivery and the company name. She records it personally.

J: I’ll show you.

**\*Shows excel sheets\***

F: So this is an example of an inventory sheet. So here are our products, around ten kilos, basically each box has usually about ten kilos per box.

V: Is kilos your standard of measurement?

J: Yes.

J: So this is the deposit slip for the warehouse in red; a withdrawal slip comes in yellow for identification.

F:The process is mostly manual. Our secretary will make a table for every product in our inventory, in the excel sheet.

V: The entries in the excel sheets, when do they get removed?

J: They are removed when I give the order.

F: Usually I just check it. If it evens out, like this one if its ‘fourteen’ on one side and the other side matches, I take it out already. It usually should match with the stocks, so when it matches with the actual I take it out.

J: So here are the products, for example this box weighs 4.6 kilograms. The weight varies per box.

F: As you can see, there are different formats for meat and seafood for easier identification.

F: So before we take it out, there’s like a three way check. We first check the system, then the withdrawals and then the actual stock in the warehouse.

H: What about the orders?

J: We just give the order specifics to the secretary then she places it in excel.

H: Who sets the due date for the orders?

J: We do, for example this restaurant orders then I say we can deliver by ‘tuesday’… these products that they indicated.

F: So here’s an example of a PO, though they usually just email us.

J: These are the orders.

T: So after the deliveries were done, you write down “done” at the last column in the sheet.

J: It isn’t that necessary, but these orders are definitely done already. Maybe someone forgot to put it down?

J: Definitely everything will be done on that day. If we cannot, we just move it to the next day.

V: So these are the orders for the client.

J: Yeah, for our client. So for our purchases, someone will do it. We just check this out and then call the suppliers.

V: How do you keep track of your order?

J: We just call them. For example, for delivery due on November 9, two day lead time, this was ordered November 7. So take this into account then contact the suppliers. For example we add all the frozen salmons, then we’ll call suppliers that we need 2 pieces of frozen salmon. The suppliers will deliver it to our warehouse. However, sometimes we keep an inventory also to make it easier to check.

F: We do inventory once a month from our warehouse.

H: So if it is already due, do you contact the clients to check if they already receive it?

J: No, we just check the receipts the next day. Actually our drivers tell us also, if the deliveries are done that means everything is done.

H: Do they give the receipts?

J: Yes, they will give that back to us. Cause the drivers are the ones who hold that, not us.

H: How do they know where to deliver? Like the address..

J: We just give the address. They are familiar with our clients’ addresses already. However, if the client is new, we text them the address or we write it down. On our receipt, there’s an address there. Sometimes we write down the whole address for them and to just GPS to help locate it.

T: What is the timeline of your deliveries?

J: Two day lead time.

V: What are the factors affecting delivery?

J: Traffic and fortuitous events like floods

T: How does the company ensure complete delivery of goods?

J: At the end of the day, the drivers will text if the deliveries are good or if they aren’t able to deliver the goods because of whatever reason.

V: How does the company keep track of the status of the delivery?

J: We contact the drivers.

H: How many deliveries do you usually have in a week?

J: 100-140 deliveries

H: What does type of items do you keep in the inventory?

J: Beef, pork, lamb, seafood, and chicken

T: What are the qualities that you record in each product?

F: Usually in the box, they have production date, expiry date, and other details

V: Does it include quality?

J: For the meats, quality is included, only some are included for seafood however.

When you say quality, we use the brand as the basis. There’s 3rd party doing quality control in other country (e.g. USA) 5 qualities such as: “prime, choice, select and ungraded“ for the meats.

F: ..but we count it as different products even though it is same part of meat (e.g. rib eye).It differs by grade. The customers are aware of the quality they order.

**\*Interviewees give important documents to interviewers.\***

H: Do you have minimum purchase orders like minimum kilos?

J: We used to have a standard for that., but now it depends on the area (e.g. Makati).

F: Cause we have a lot of deliveries in Makati, we can cater smaller quantities.

**\*Gives the price list\***

T: Usually, are the prices the same or do you adjust your price?

F: Actually, we give a fixed price, but once volume increases in the concept of supply and demand, the prices will vary. For example, someone can order 10 kilos, there’s a standard price, but if they order like 100-500, from 420, the price can definitely go down so we adjust.

T: How do you calculate for the price?

F: We standardize the price ourselves, so we have the prices from the direct importers they have the prices as well. We are in charge of the profit amount.

T: In the inventory, you need to keep track like where the supply came?

F: I have 3 suppliers, I should know who the supplies for a certain day came from.

V: When do you mark the product as not anymore in your warehouse? Like when it leaves the warehouse or when your client receives it?

F: When it leaves the warehouse. We use the deposit/withdrawal sheets. We once lost the papers and the record for that day went missing.

H: So if you delete, will it be gone permanently?

F: The record will be lost.

J: Let’s give them the documents about the tracking

**\*Gives the interviewers other important documents, forms, and etc.\***

H: To summarize, your inventories and orders are done manually by using excel sheets.

F: Yes, I think it’s fine the way it is, but it could improve with a software. Especially to track deliveries, we want to see the total in the end.

Interviewers: That’s all. Thank you so much for your time.

**Appendix C – Sample Forms and Reports**

*This chapter contains the different sheets and reports used by the company as part of its business process.*

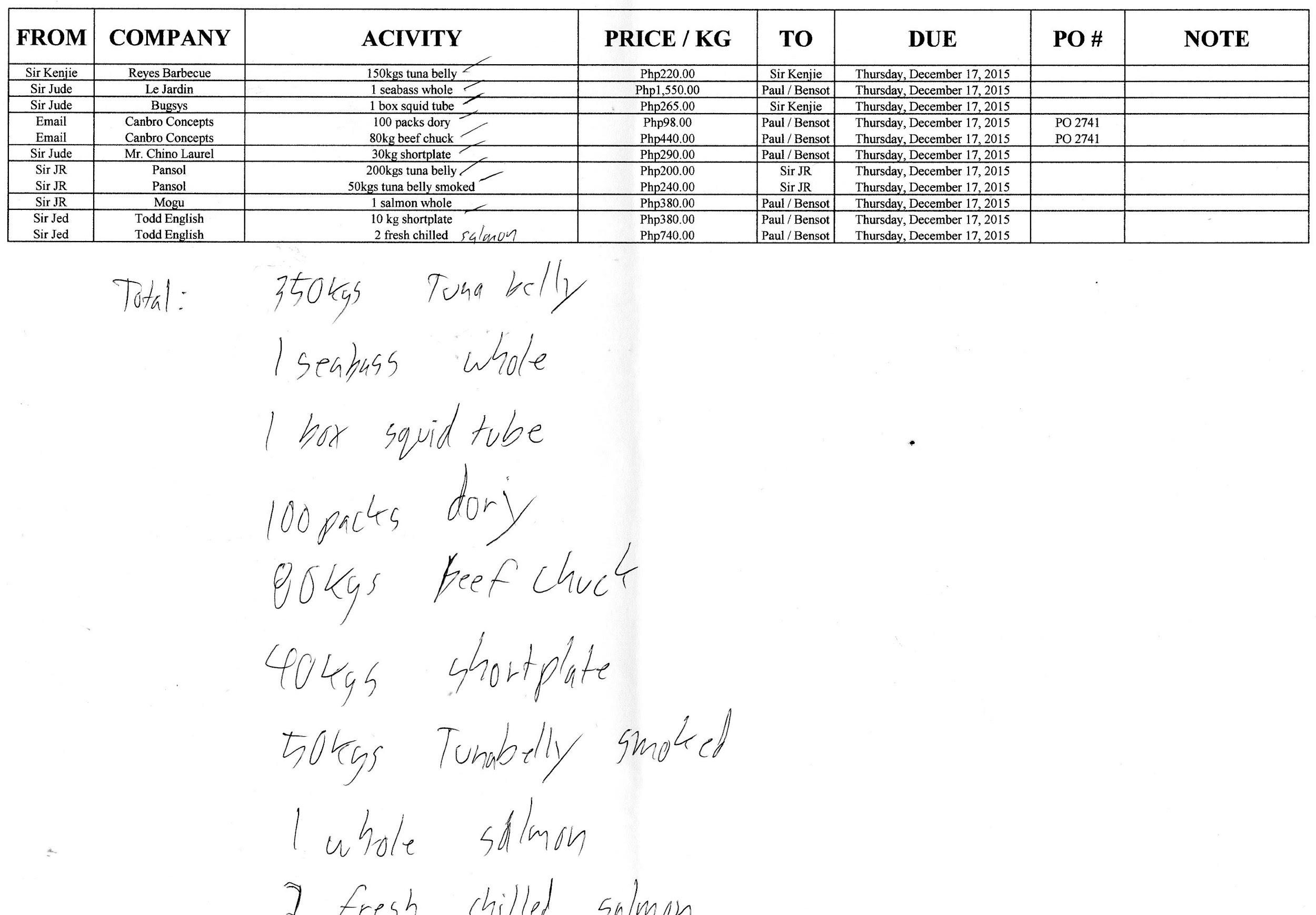
*C-1. Inventory Sheet*

The Inventory Sheet is used to keep track of what products are being deposited and withdrawn in the warehouse. The information stored are the type of meat, weight, quantity,and date.



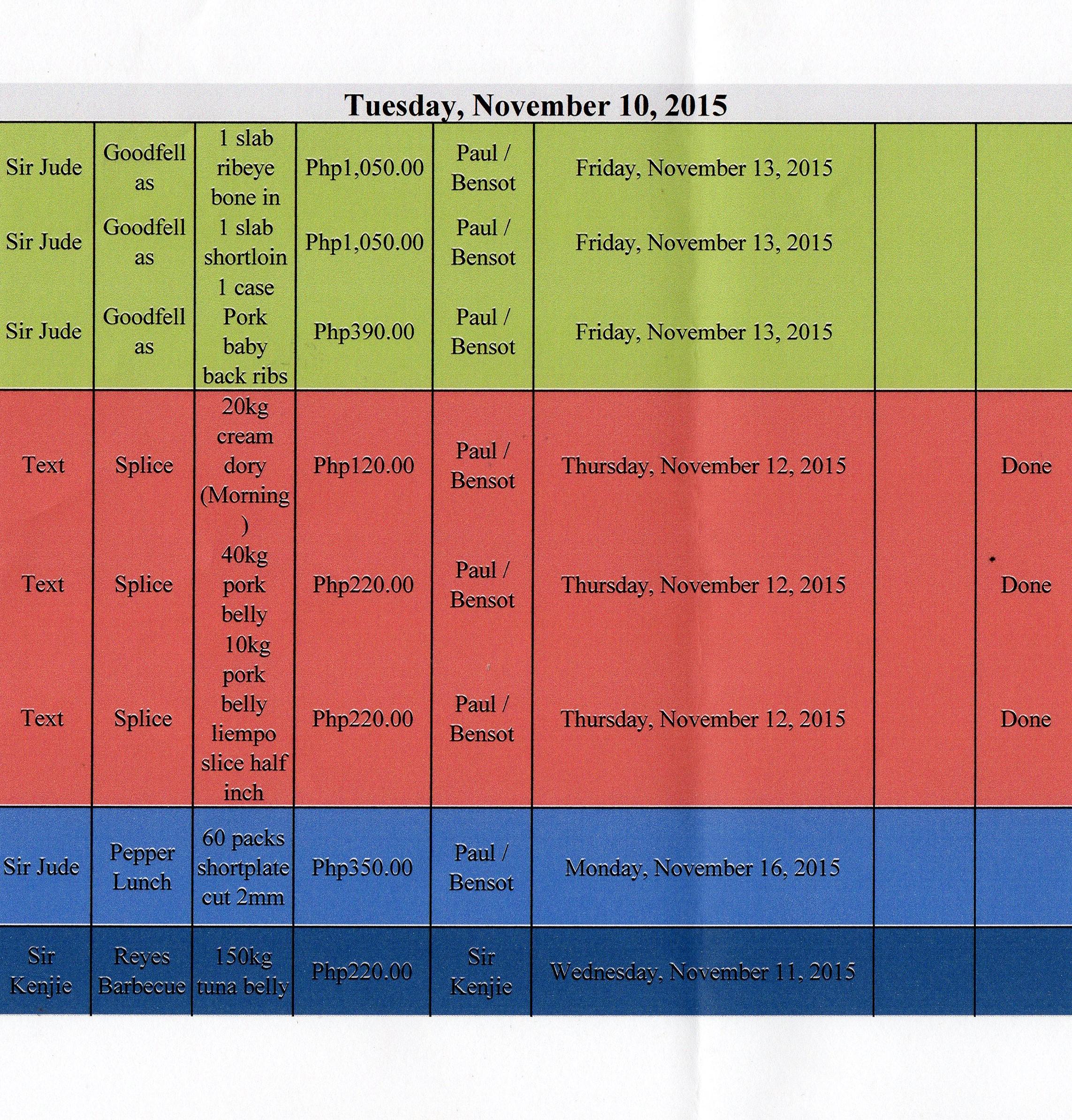
*C-2. All Deliveries Sheet*

The All Orders Sheet contains all the orders which include the receiver of the order, company, products ordered, quantity, price, delivery personnel, due date, PO#, notes.



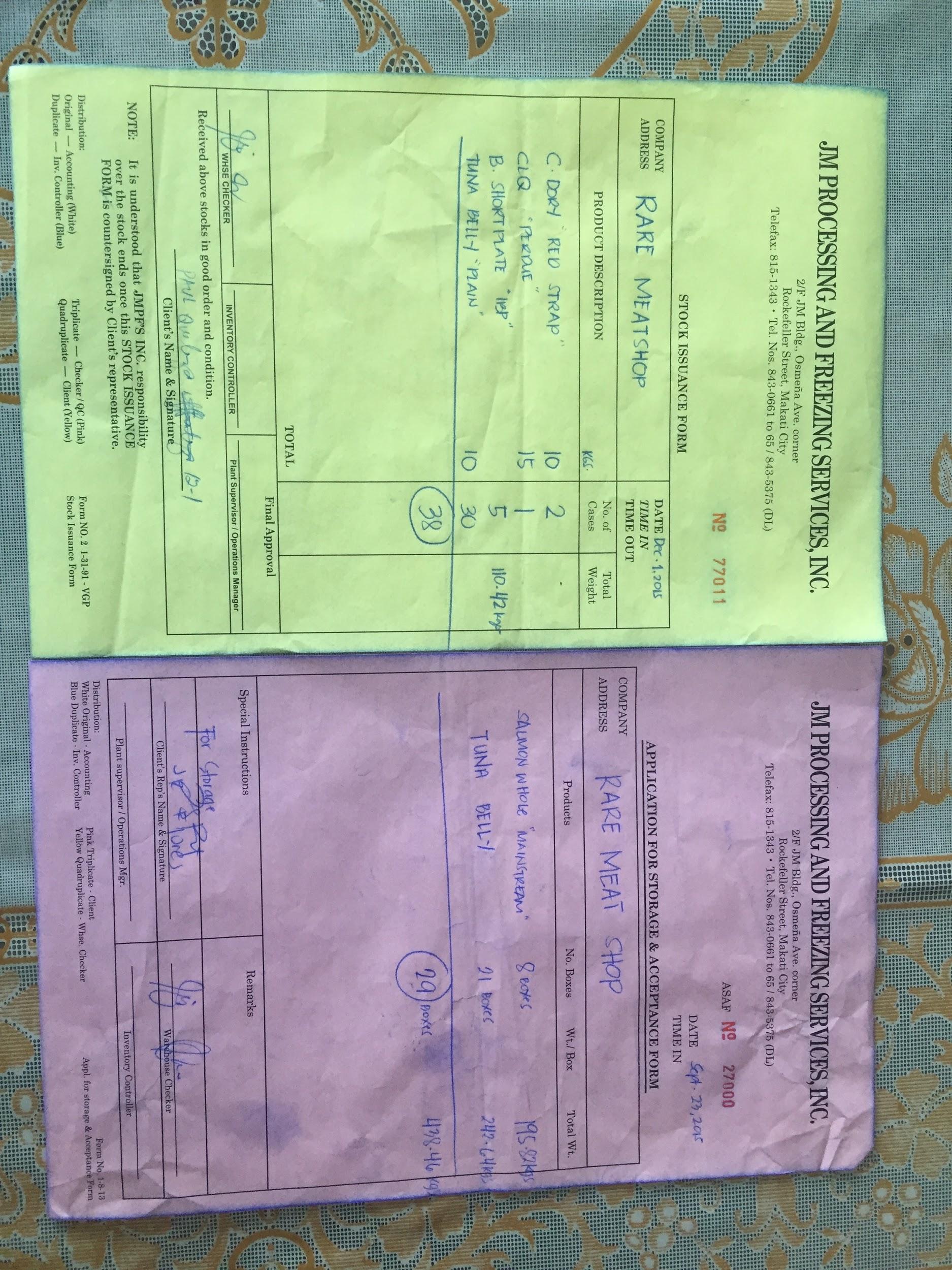
*C-3. Daily Deliveries Sheet*

The Daily Orders Sheet contains all the orders taken during the day which include the receiver of the order, company, products ordered, quantity, price, delivery personnel, due date, PO#, notes.



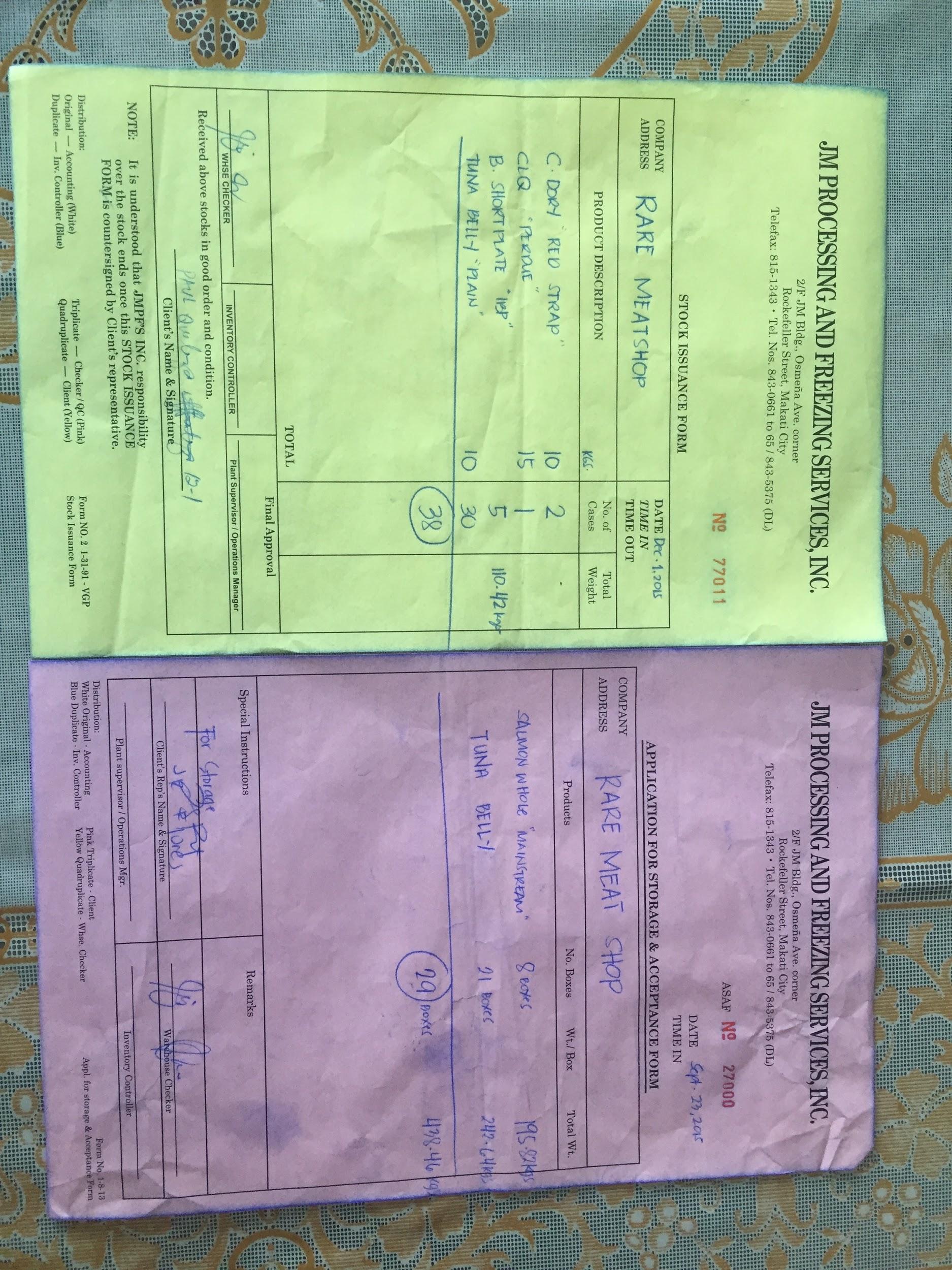
*C-4. Deposit Slip*

The Deposit Slip is issued when new supplies are delivered to the warehouse. It includes deposit slip number, company name, date, product description, no. of cases, and total weight.



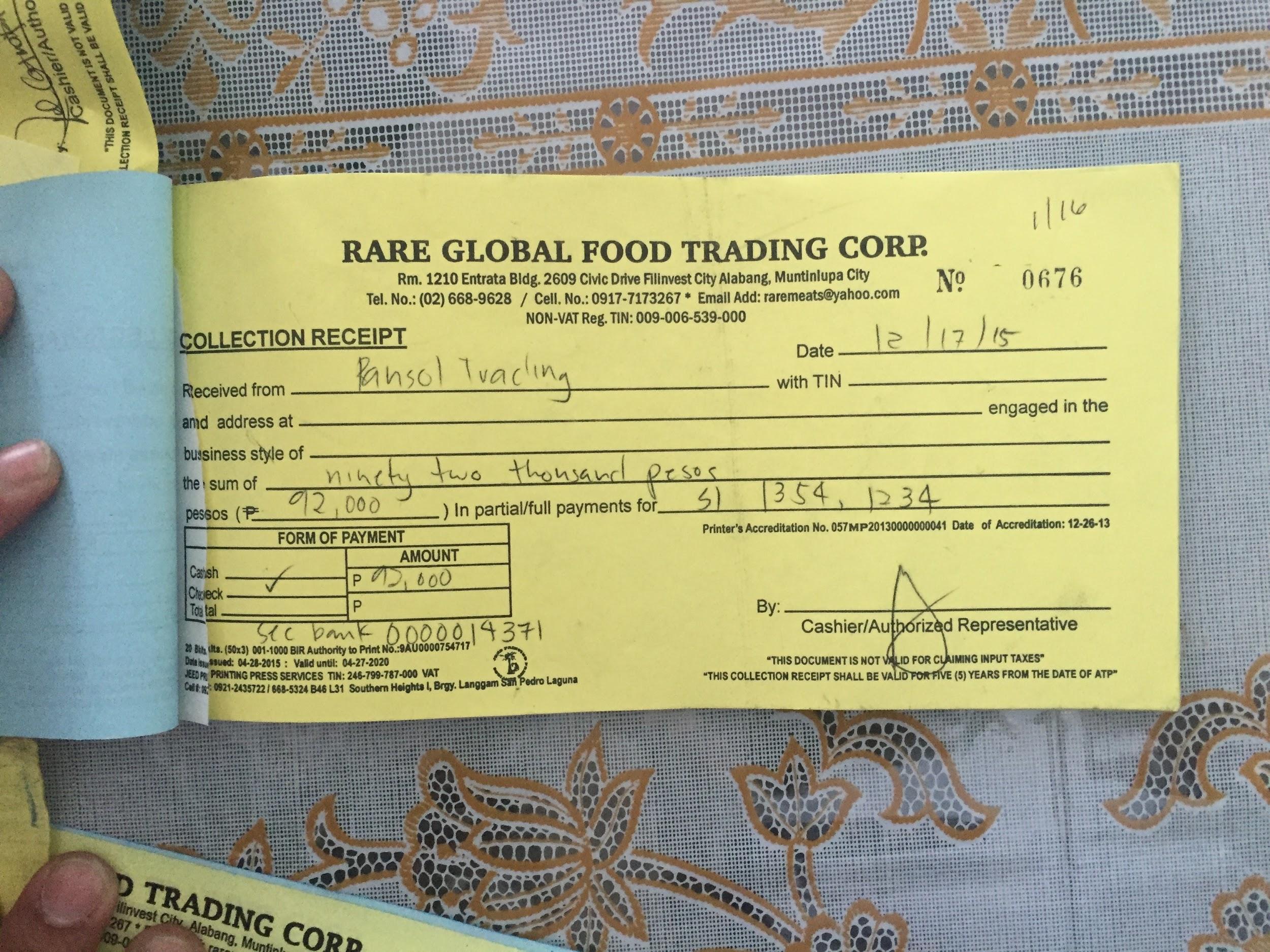
*C-5. Withdrawal Slip*

The Withdrawal Slip is issued when the company gets products in the warehouse. It includes withdrawal slip number, company name, date, product description, no. of boxes, and total weight.



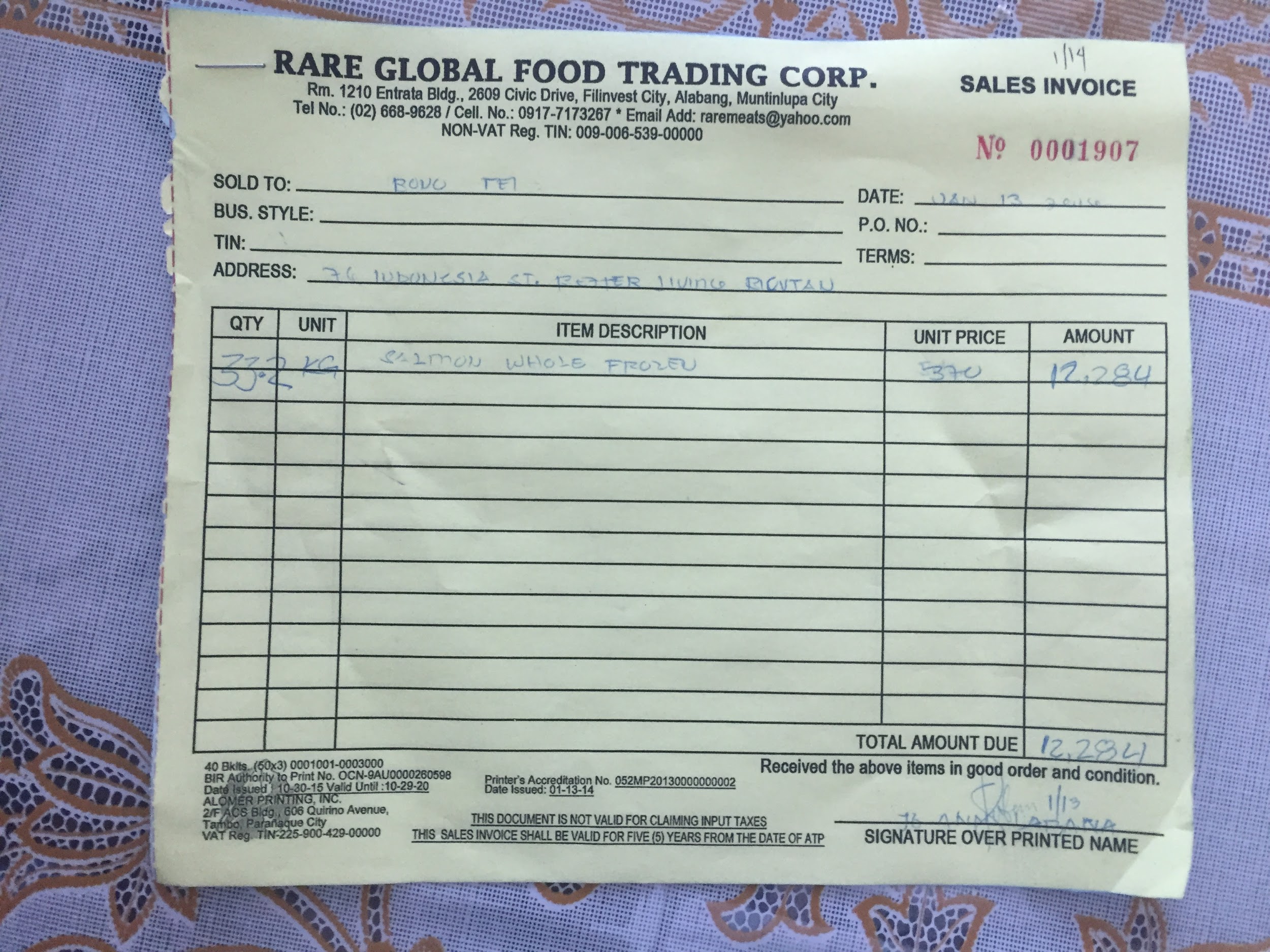
*C-6. Receive Form*

The Receive Form is issued when the client receives the order.



*C-7. Sales Invoice*

The Sales Invoice is issued after the client receives the order.



**Appendix D – References and Acknowledgement**

### Jan Robert Flores, Managing Director of RARE Food Global Trading Corp.

### Jude Atienza, President of RARE Food Global Trading Corp.